

**Conflict Early Warning & Response Mechanism
(CEWARN)**

of the

**Intergovernmental Authority on Development
(IGAD)**

**REPORT OF
THE 3rd COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT SECRETARIES (CPS)
OF CEWARN MEETING**

**Africa Union Conference Hall
Addis Abeba, Ethiopia**

June 11, 2004

DISCUSSIONS OF THE MEETING

The meeting started at 9:00 a.m. at the Africa Union Conference Centre in Addis Ababa, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, on June 11, 2004.

Opening Statement by Honourable Haile Kiros Gesesse
Member of the House of People's Representatives and Chairman of the Foreign, Defense and Security Affairs Standing Committee of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Honourable Gesesse began his opening remarks by welcoming the delegates to Addis Ababa on his behalf and that of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. He expressed his gratitude to IGAD for organizing the third Committee of Permanent Secretaries meeting.

He noted that CEWARN had made progress since beginning its work in July 2002, and stated that in particular the establishment of CEWERUs in member states and the inauguration of the Technical Committee on Early Warning were major steps towards the full operationalization of the CEWARN Unit.

Honourable Gesesse reiterated his country's commitment to resolve conflicts in the region and Africa as a whole, and expressed his assurance that CEWARN provided a unique opportunity for analyzing conflicts and recommending viable solutions to address them. He further expressed his Government's privilege to host the CEWARN Unit, and gave his assurances that every possible support will be availed to enable the unit fulfill its work.

He observed that the CPS Meeting was being held at a crucial time when positive developments were taking place at the sub-regional and regional levels: in this connection he pointed out that both the Sudan and Somalia peace processes were registering remarkable progress, whilst at the continental level the African Union had on May 25th 2004 launched the Peace and Security Council. This indeed was a clear sign to the rest of the world that Africa is determined on addressing its own challenges.

By developing and pioneering an early warning system for the sub-region, Hon. Gesesse remarked, IGAD has indeed developed a model that would serve as an example to the other regions of Africa and in particular the continental early warning system that the African Union was developing.

He concluded by reiterating his government's commitment and support for CEWARN, and wished the delegates successful deliberations and a pleasant stay in Addis Ababa (***Full Statement in Annex II***).

Welcome Statement

Dr. Attalla Hamad Bashir, Executive Secretary IGAD

Dr. Attalla welcomed the participants and expressed his optimism that the 3rd Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of CEWARN would further strengthen the work of CEWARN in addressing the numerous security and peace challenges affecting the region.

Dr. Attalla informed the participants that the 2nd Meeting of the CPS held in Khartoum, Sudan in March 2003, was convened to assess the progress CEWARN had made in terms of implementing its work, since its establishment in July 2002. In addition, he recalled that the Khartoum Meeting made recommendations to strengthen CEWARN.

Since the Khartoum Meeting, he noted, CEWARN had realized a number of achievements in its conflict early warning and response work. These achievements included:

- The entry into force of the CEWARN Protocol in August 2003 when four Member States ratified the Protocol;
- The formation and engendering of CEWERUs in six Member States;
- The training of Country Coordinators and Field Monitors to gather information necessary for tracking and monitoring cross-border pastoral conflicts in the two pilot areas of the Karamoja and Somali clusters;
- The opening of cross-border pilot areas and the subsequent collection of data on the nature of communal pastoral conflicts and the subsequent analysis and production of the first early warning reports;
- The initiation of a process to develop a Strategic Plan for CEWARN.

Dr. Attalla also observed that the completion of the formation of CEWERUs in Member States resulted in identification and appointment the Heads of the CEWERUs, and the representatives from civil society or research institutions who will participate in the coordination and management of CEWERU activities as well as participate in the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW). He further elaborated that the TCEW is a technical organ that plays a crucial and critical role of overseeing and coordinating the effective implementation of the CEWARN's work in conflict early warning and early response.

Dr. Attalla pointed out that in undertaking its work, the TCEW would convene on an agreed timeframe to consider the early warning information and reports from CEWARN and provide the necessary strategic advice on forestalling impending violent conflicts. Secondly, the inclusion and cooperation of CEWERUs from the Member States in CEWARN's work, and particularly the participation of civil society actors will be critical in conflict early warning and response.

He emphasized that the TCEW shall report to and consult with the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) on the viable strategies to be adopted to address violent conflicts. The CPS will then inform and liaise with other senior policy organs of IGAD in undertaking timely and appropriate responses on the information received from the TCEW.

He mentioned that the first meeting of the TCEW had been convened earlier in the week and that the Committee had come up with its Draft Rules of Procedure, which stipulate and guide the conduct of its meetings. In this connection, therefore, the TCEW's Draft Rules of Procedure would be presented during the CPS Meeting for discussion, deliberation, and approval.

Dr. Attalla concluded his statement by thanking the development partners USAID and GTZ for their continued support and encouragement in the whole process of initiating and implementing the CEWARN Mechanism. He also saluted Member States and partner NGOs for their interest and continued involvement in CEWARN's activities and noted that this involvement illustrated their desire to achieving and promoting peace, security and development in the region.

He wished the meeting fruitful deliberations (*Full Statement in Annex II*).

Summary Report of CEWARN Progress

Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of Political and Humanitarian Affairs Division (POHAD), IGAD Secretariat.

Mr. Daniel Yifru outlined the activities that the CEWARN Unit had undertaken between April 2003 and May 2004 as part of the process of implementing its work. The activities included installation and development of information technology for the Unit's office, missions to the pilot areas of the Karamoja Cluster for purposes of opening up and identifying the relevant areas for information gathering, contracting of National Research Institutes (NRIs), training workshops for both Country Coordinators (CCs) and Field Monitors (FMs) amongst many other activities. He concluded by outlining other activities that the CEWARN Unit would undertake for the remainder of the year 2004

(Full doc. of Summary of Activity the Report 2004 in Annex 111).

Election of Bureau

There was a general consensus that since Uganda was the current Chair of IGAD, the meeting's Chairperson therefore was Uganda and the rapporteur Kenya as it will be the next Chair of IGAD.

Adoption of the Agenda and organization of work

The meeting adopted the Agenda.

Adoption of the Report of the Second Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries, March 18, 2003, in Khartoum, Sudan.

The delegates adopted the Report of the Second Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries that was held on March 18, 2003 in Khartoum, Sudan.

Report on Ratification of the CEWARN Protocol by Djibouti and Uganda

Djibouti

The head of the Djibouti delegation informed the meeting that the National Assembly had already discussed the CEWARN Protocol and that it to be promulgated by the President and ratified, after which the instruments of ratification will be deposited to the IGAD Secretariat.

Uganda

The Ugandan head of delegation informed the meeting that Uganda's Cabinet had discussed and approved the CEWARN Protocol for ratification. However, the Ugandan Parliament was yet to discuss the CEWARN Protocol, which is among other 18 protocols that are awaiting adoption by Parliament. He expressed optimism that Parliament would conclude the adoption within the next three months. He assured the meeting of Uganda's commitment to the CEWARN process.

Review and Adoption of the Report and Recommendations by the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW)

The Chairperson of the meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW) presented the TCEW's Report and Recommendations to the CPS meeting. One of the key items contained in the TCEW's report was the draft rules of procedure that govern and inform the conducting of business by the TCEW (***the TCEW's Report is available on request from the CEWARN Office***).

The TCEW's Report and Recommendations were discussed and unanimously adopted by the meeting (***See the TCEW Recommendations to the CPS pertaining to the establishment and operation of the CEWERUs in Annex IV***).

However, it was observed that caution should be exercised with regard to the information from the findings that is expected to be posted on the IGAD website to avoid presenting sensitive information and materials. Mr. Daniel Yifru, responding on behalf of the IGAD Secretariat, assured the delegates that the information to be posted on the CEWARN/IGAD website will have been agreed upon by the respective Member States' CEWERUs and thus it will not be injurious.

Presentation of CEWARN's first regional report on cross border pastoral conflicts

The Coordinator CEWARN, Mr. Charles N. Mwaura informed the participants that the purpose of the regional report was to inform decision makers of the nature of cross-border pastoral conflicts in the three countries covered within the Karamoja Cluster: that is Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. In addition the regional report was to inform the development of regional response options aimed at de-escalating pastoral conflicts along the border areas of the three countries.

He informed the meeting that the information analyzed in the report was collected between June 2003 to May 2004 for Kenya and Uganda, and September 2003 to April 2004 for Ethiopia. He further pointed out that the analyses provided in the regional report were derived from information that was contained in the Country Baseline Reports prepared by the three respective country coordinators of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.

The regional report observed that during the period June 2003 – April 2004, there was tension along the borders and sporadic violent incidents in the Karamoja Cluster. There was an evidence to suggest on escalation of raids and crime over this period in all the three countries. Poor harvests, the looming drought and famine, increased competition over resources, the acceptance of raiding as a survival strategy, lack of government response to violent incidents, and seasonal rainfall patterns explain the rise and fall of tensions and violence in the cluster.

During this period, there were 224 raids, 26 armed clashes, 4 protest demonstrations and 68 crimes were reported. The total death toll was 725, and the livestock lost 18,875. Out of the 322 violent incidents reported, 30 were from Ethiopia, 25 from Kenya, and 267 from Uganda.

He, however, observed that it was not realistic to recommend policy response options at this stage because it was too early to discern patterns and trends from the data because of the relatively short project span. In spite of this, some initiatives that could be taken to mitigate the conflict situation in the Karamoja Cluster were identified including adoption of strategies to address the existing drought and related competition of scarce resources, and the need to reinforce rule of law and conflict prevention and mitigation processes amongst others.

The participants noted that the presentation was succinct and highlighted critical issues. They pledged to consider the information vis-à-vis the scenarios and recommendations provided. The delegates appreciated the work of collecting and analyzing the data in the pilot areas and on behalf of their governments pledged to support this process.

CEWARN's Strategic Plan: Presentation by Prof. Howard Adelman, IGAD Consultant

The presenter, Professor Howard Adelman, a IGAD Consultant, clarified what strategic planning entailed and distinguished three different types of planning – strategic, operational, and tactical. He emphasized that the planning process should start from statement of the overall vision and mandate of CEWARN, a depiction of the present status in the development of CEWARN and a plausible statement of a set of goals to be achieved within a specified timeline. He then ended by describing what ought to be done to actually develop the strategic plan and translate it into both an operational and tactical facility.

He defined a strategic plan as a statement of goals to be achieved within a fixed period of time in order to move closer to an overall vision of an institution.

An operational plan on the other side was defined as one that translates the overall goals of the strategic plan into shorter-term objectives. A tactical plan on the other hand grasps the politics, issues of hierarchy, and anticipates the obstacles to be expected and the necessary means to be created to achieve a strategic plan. These definitions therefore mean that a strategic plan must have an imaginative synchronic facility and instrumental operations embedded within it.

Prof. Adelman observed that CEWARN has the mandate of enabling the Member States of the IGAD region to address and resolve violent conflicts. To achieve this mandate, the Member States' CEWERUs need to be put in place and ought to start functioning through the development of their specific strategic and operational plans.

To operationalize 'tactics', the presenter brought in the analogy from neuropsychology by presenting key parts of the brain anatomy and their specific functions in dealing with conflict. One part of the brain will automatically trigger fight or flight responses in reaction to danger, while another develops scenarios on the basis of lessons learned – and therefore sending responses to the latter for action. The gist of the analogy was that the early warning model and the effective response being developed under CEWARN, and the strategic and operational planning necessary for CEWARN are both consistent with the lessons learned and anticipate the future. That this case can be used to anticipate obstacles and incongruencies that are likely to emerge in the future as CEWARN is developed as a network and as a mechanism for collecting and analyzing information and delivering effective responses to conflict crisis.

On the current status of CEWARN in terms of institutional establishment and implementation of activities for the past two years, Prof. Adelman noted that CEWARN had managed implement some of the key institutional requirements to enable it undertake its work: and these are the hiring of staff, office communication and operational infrastructural facilities, the contracting of national research institutions and the subsequent hiring of country coordinators and field monitors to collect and gather information in the pilot areas.

However, he cautioned that the member states' national Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Units (CEWERUs) needed to be put in place if the CEWARN mechanism was to make an impact in the region in regards to undertaking the overall responsibility of conflict prevention and mitigation.

Other gaps that he highlighted that required attention to make CEWARN effective in its work included the setting up of a resource center for reference and reading materials, initiate fundraising strategies for purposes of supporting and addressing the needs of national research institutes and CEWERUs, as well as identifying potential needs to strengthen the functioning of the CEWARN Office.

Prof. Adelman concluded his presentation by calling on CEWARN to build experience and expertise on pastoral conflicts in the pilot areas before expanding to cover other types of conflicts in the Horn Region, and reiterated the need for developing a strategic plan of action over a certain period of time in order to plan, initiate, and undertake future work on a well-thought out time plan.

The Chair thanked the presenter for what was considered an informative and rich presentation and observed that it would go a long way in informing the strategic planning process for CEWARN. He further added that the points raised by the professor in regards to improving and strengthening the undertaking of CEWARN's work will be taken keenly.

Date and Venue of the next CPS

Kenya offered to host the next meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries sometime in early 2005. The dates and venue will be worked out between the IGAD Secretariat and the Government of Kenya and will be communicated to member states and other stakeholders.

Any Other Business (AOB)

The question of the participation of ambassadors in the TCEW and CPS meetings was raised. It was clarified by the IGAD Secretariat that ambassadors are a link with the Member States and their contributions vital to the development of the CEWARN Mechanism.

Closing Remarks

The Chairperson of the meeting thanked the delegates and participants for an effective and interactive meeting. He thanked the IGAD Secretariat and the CEWARN Unit for the successful organization of the meeting and hospitality, and wished participants safe travel back to their respective countries.

ANNEXES

Annex I.



3rd Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries of CEWARN

June 11th, 2004

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, AU Conference Hall

Agenda

Opening Statement

Honourable Haile Kiros Gesesse, Member of the House of People's Representatives and Chairman of the Foreign, Defense and Security Affairs Standing Committee of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Welcome Statement

Dr. Attalla H. Bashir, Executive Secretary of IGAD

Summary Report of CEWARN progress April 2003-March 2004

Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of Political and Humanitarian Affairs of IGAD

1. Election of the Bureau
2. Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work
3. Adoption of the Report of the 2nd Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries, March 18th, 2003, Khartoum. Sudan
4. Report on ratification of the CEWARN Protocol by Djibouti and Uganda
5. Review and Adoption of the report and recommendations for the Technical Committee on Early warning
(By the Chairman of the TCEW)
6. Presentation of: CEWARN's First Regional Report on Cross-border Pastoral Conflicts: in the Karamoja Cluster"
(By Charles Mwaura, CEWARN Unit Coordinator)
7. Presentation and Discussion of CEWARN's Strategic Plan (2004-2009)
(By Prof. Howard Adelman, CEWARN Consultant)
8. Date and Venue of the next CPS meeting
9. AOB
10. Closing of the Meeting

Annex II.

Opening Statement by Honourable Haile Kiros Gesesse, Member of the House of People's Representatives and Chairman of the Foreign, Defense and Security Affairs Standing Committee of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Excellencies, Permanent Secretaries and Head of Delegation,

Excellency, Dr. Attalla Hamad Bashir, Executive Secretary of IGAD,
Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Peoples and Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and that of my own, I would like to welcome you all to Addis Ababa for the third meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) of CEWARN. I wish to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude to IGAD for organizing this important meeting, which has a critical role in the effort to resolve conflicts that have so far become synonymous with our region – the Horn of Africa.

On this important occasion, I am happy to note that the CEWARN unit is showing steady progress since the commencement of its work back in August 2002. In this regard, the establishment of the CEWERU's in some of the member states and the inauguration of the Technical Committee on Early Warning are major steps taken towards the full operationalization of the unit.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

My country is committed to the resolution of conflicts in Africa in General and in our sub-region in particular, as they are the major impediments to the socio-economic development of our peoples. I can assure you that we in Ethiopia will continue to do everything possible to help bring about peace and stability to our sub-region. I believe that CEWARN provides a unique opportunity to analyze the root causes of “conflicts and recommend” solutions on the basis of modern analytical methodologies. My country is privileged to host the CEWARN unit, which has become operational. On this occasion, I would like to assure you that my government will continue to extend every possible support to enable the CEWARN Unit undertake its functions smoothly.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This meeting is being held at a critical juncture when we are witnessing important developments in the area of peace and security both at the regional and continental levels. The fact that Sudan peace process is registering remarkable progress, is a source of hope for peace and stability in our sub region, I am confident we will witness the conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement in the Sudan in the very near future.

On the other hand, it is also encouraging to note that Somalia peace process has reached the third and final phase after passing through a difficult stage. In this respect, the unity of purpose and sense of responsibility displayed by the countries in the region is indeed commendable. Despite the many hurdles, it is my conviction that peace is closer than ever before to the people of Somalia. We simply need to continue to sustain the course to bring the peace process to a successful conclusion.

At the continent level, the launching of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union here in Addis Ababa on 25 May 2004 is a historic milestone that sent the right signal to the rest of the world that Africa is determine din face up to its own challenges.

As you all know, the Protocol of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union envisages a Continental Early Warning System, which will facilitate the anticipating and prevention of conflicts. The Protocol gives a vital role to regional early warning systems that feed into the three continental early warning system. In this connection, it is source of satisfaction to note that IGAD has indeed developed a pioneering Early Warning System which could serve as a model for the other regions of Africa.. I have no doubt that African Union will benefit from IGAD's experience. I would like to conclude my remarks by reiteration Ethiopia's commitment and support for CEWARN. I wish yoga a successful deliberation and a pleasant stay in Addis Ababa.

I now declare the meeting officially open.

I thank you.

Annex IV.

Welcome Statement by Dr. Attalla Hamad Bashir, Executive Secretary IGAD.

**Honourable Minister,
Your Excellencies the Permanent Secretaries,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

It is my honour and pleasure to welcome you all to Addis Ababa for the 3rd Meeting of the Committee of Permanent Secretaries for CEWARN. I am confident that you will have a pleasant stay in Addis Ababa, and that your participation and contribution to this meeting will further strengthen CEWARN's work in addressing the numerous security and peace challenges that affect our region.

As you may recall, during the 2nd Committee of Permanent Secretaries' Meeting in Khartoum in March 2003, we convened to assess the progress CEWARN had made since its establishment in July 2002. In addition, during that meeting we deliberated and made the necessary recommendations that have enabled CEWARN fully undertake and implement its conflict early warning and response work.

Since the Khartoum meeting, I am glad to inform you that a number of achievements have been made in terms of implementing and operationalizing CEWARN, and include:

- the entry into force of the CEWARN Protocol in August 2003 when four Member States ratified the Protocol;
- the formation and engendering of CEWERUs in six Member States;
- the training of Country Coordinators and Field Monitors to gather information necessary for tracking and monitoring cross-border pastoral conflicts in the Karamoja and Somali Clusters;
- the opening up of cross-border pilot areas and the subsequent collection of field data on the nature of communal pastoral conflicts and the subsequent analysis and production of the first early warning reports which you will have the opportunity to read, critique, and offer suggestions for improvement;
- the development of a Strategic Plan that will provide a focused work-plan for the future implementation of CEWARN's work.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests and Participants

The completion of CEWERU formation in Member States in February this year resulted in Member States identifying and appointing the Heads of CEWERUs, and the representatives from civil society or research institutions who will participate in the coordination and management of CEWERU activities as well as participation and involvement in the Technical Committee on Early Warning (TCEW).

As you may be aware, the Technical Committee on Early Warning is an important technical organ that will play the crucial and critical role of overseeing and coordinating the effective implementation of CEWARN's work in conflict early warning and response.

Particularly as regards taking response action on the early warning information and reports that CEWARN will produce on regular basis, the Technical Committee on Early Warning will convene on an agreed time-frame and provide the necessary strategic advice on forestalling impending or existing violent conflicts. In realizing this goal, therefore, the TCEW will promote the inclusion and cooperation of Member States' CEWERUs and particularly the participation of civil society actors in conflict early warning and response at the national and local levels, as well as promote the partnership between Member States' CEWERUs in addressing conflict crisis that are of cross-border nature.

I wish to point out further that in undertaking its work the Technical Committee on Early Warning will report to and consult with the Committee of Permanent Secretaries on the viable strategies to be adopted in responding to and addressing violent conflict crisis. The Committee of Permanent Secretaries will then inform and liaise with other senior policy organs of IGAD in undertaking timely and appropriate actions on the information received from the TCEW.

Esteemed Participants,

During the past few days, CEWARN had the opportunity to convene the first initial meeting of the Technical Committee on Early Warning. In that meeting, the Technical Committee on Early Warning came up with its Draft Rules of Procedure that will inform and guide the conducting its meetings including participation and membership, time-table and venues for convening meetings, dissemination of and access to early warning information, as well as adoption of early response strategies to existing or impending conflict crisis amongst other issues.

In the course of today's meeting the Technical Committee on Early Warning's Draft Rules of Procedure will be presented to you for discussion, deliberation, and approval. It is important and critical that you read and approve these Draft Rules of Procedure in order to grant the Technical Committee on Early Warning the necessary authority and approval to conduct its responsibility of overseeing CEWARN's work.

Excellencies, Distinguished Guests and Participants,

Allow me to acknowledge the continued support and encouragement that our development partners the USAID and GTZ have accorded us in this lengthy process of initiating and implementing the CEWARN Mechanism. We have benefited immensely from the advice and the critical input that our development partners have provided since the process of establishing CEWARN begun.

In addition, I wish to salute Member States and our partner non-governmental institutions' for the interest and continued involvement in CEWARN's activities. This involvement and interest illustrates our Member States as well as people and non-governmental institutions' desire to achieving and promoting peace, security, and development in the region.

I once again welcome you and wish you fruitful deliberations.

I Thank You.

Annex IV.

Summary Report of CEWARN Progress April 2003 – March 2004 by Mr. Daniel Yifru, Director of Political and Humanitarian Affairs Division (POHAD), IGAD Secretariat.

Introduction

This Activity Report highlights the various activities that the CEWARN Unit has undertaken between April 2003 to May 2004 as part of the process of implementing the CEWARN work of conflict early warning and early response in the IGAD region. The activities begun in April 2003 after the holding of the Second Committee of Permanent Secretaries Meeting of CEWARN in Khartoum, The Republic of The Sudan, on 18th March 2003.

A listing of proposed CEWARN activities to be implemented in the remaining part of the year 2004 is also outlined.

1) Information Technology (IT) Installation and Development Activities for the CEWARN Unit's Office

During April 2003 to May 2004, a number of information technology (IT) personnel visited the CEWARN Office to work on improving the performance of the installed IT infrastructure. The necessity to have the IT personnel visit the CEWARN Office was informed by the occasional operational problems that the internet connectivity and other related IT system faced. The IT personnel were from Virtual Research Associates (VRA) of Harvard University, the IGAD Secretariat, and donor partners USAID/REDSO Regional Office in Nairobi.

In September 2003 CEWARN contracted a local Addis Ababa-based IT technician to work on a part-time basis in repairing the persistent IT functional problems that the office experienced.

2) Missions to the two Pilot Areas of the Karamoja and Somali Clusters

The CEWARN Unit conducted a number of missions to both the pilot areas of the Karamoja and Somali Clusters for the purpose of opening up these areas for the Unit's conflict early warning and response work. The missions to the two pilot areas were undertaken as follows:

- To the southern Sudan and north-western Kenya regions of the Karamoja Cluster: 29th March – April 12th 2003;
- To the Ethiopian-side of the Karamoja Cluster - that is South Omo Region: 11th – 18th July 2003;
- To the Ethiopian-side of the Somali Cluster: 8th – 15th November 2003;
- To the Kenyan-side of the Somali Cluster: 16th – 22nd February 2004;
- To the Ethiopian-side of the Somali Cluster 16th – 21st March 2004.

3) Identification, Selection, and Contracting of National Research Institutes (NRIs) for CEWARN

Between January and April 2003 the CEWARN Unit undertook the process of identifying, selecting, and contracting National Research Institutes (NRIs) to work and collaborate with the Unit in tracking and monitoring pastoral conflicts in the two pilot areas of the Karamoja and Somali Clusters. The research institutes contracted were Africa Peace Forum for Kenya, InterAfrica Group (IAG) for Ethiopia, and Centre for Basic Research (CBR) in Uganda.

4) Training Workshops for Country Coordinators and Field Monitors

The exercise of selecting, identifying, and contracting national research institutes (NRIs) was followed by the recruitment of country coordinators whose responsibility was to oversee and manage the information gathering, coding, and analysis at the national level in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In addition, the country coordinators were to supervise and oversee the work of Field Monitors tasked with information collection at the pilot areas. The training workshops were as follows:

- May 26th – 29th 2003, CEWARN Office, Addis Ababa. The Workshop trained the three country coordinators from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda on the application of the CEWARN Reporter in information gathering, coding and analysis, and the identification of the specific areas of reporting for information gathering on pastoral conflicts in the pilot areas.
- June 6th – 7th 2003, Mbale, Uganda; the Workshop brought together the selected and recruited field monitors for the Ugandan and Kenyan-sides of the Karamoja Cluster.
- September 3rd – 4th 2003, CEWARN Office, Addis Ababa; the training workshop for the Field Monitors of Ethiopian-side of the Karamoja Cluster on information gathering and coding.
- 6th – 9th October 2003 Workshop on Analysis and Report Writing, CEWARN Office, Addis Ababa. The Workshop involved the CEWARN Unit staff, the Swiss Peace Foundation, Virtual Research Associates (from Harvard University), and country coordinators from Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda. The overall objective of the Workshop was to discuss and develop a systematic format in the production of early warning reports by utilizing the field data already collected from the Karamoja Cluster.
- 10th – 12th March 2004 Workshop on Data Analysis and Report Writing, CEWARN Office, Addis Ababa. The workshop brought together the CEWARN Unit staff, the three country coordinators from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda, and Mr. Doug Bond (the CEWARN Reporter's developer) of Virtual Research Associates, Harvard University, to develop modalities of incorporating field data from the Karamoja Cluster in the production of Baseline and regular early warning Update Reports.

5) Development of a Training Coding Handbook for Country Coordinators and Field Monitors

During April 2003 the CEWARN Unit and the Swiss Peace Foundation developed a Training Coding Handbook to be used by both Country Coordinators and Field Monitors in identifying, reporting on, and coding of relevant field data on pastoralist conflicts as well as on the application of the CEWARN Reporter (the developed information technology software tool) and application to analyze and produce reports on pastoral conflicts and trends by using its two information gathering instruments: the Situation and Violent Incidents Reports.

6) Official Inauguration of the CEWARN Office

Official inauguration of the CEWARN Office was held on 30th June 2003 at the Unit's office in Addis Ababa. The ceremony was attended by the IGAD Executive Secretary Dr. Hamad Attala Bashir, Director of Political and Humanitarian Affairs Division Mr. Daniel Yifru, and members of the IGAD diplomatic Corps accredited to Ethiopia. Other invited dignitaries included officials from IGAD development partners GTZ of Germany and USAID of America, government officials of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and the media.

7) Formation and Engendering Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Units (CEWERUs) Workshops in Member States

During the period August 2003 to February 2004, the CEWARN Unit and the IGAD Women's Desk organized workshops for the formation and engendering of CEWERUs in six member states, that is Sudan (16th- 19th August 2003), Ethiopia (15th September 2003), Uganda (September 17th 2003), Kenya (15th October 2003), Djibouti (11th February 2004), and Eritrea (14th February 2004). The workshops brought together government and civil society representatives for purposes of deliberating and having agreement and understanding on the CEWERU functions, steering committees, focal points, composition, work-plans, and related operational modalities, and the inclusion and availing of more opportunities for women to take an active role in peace building activities.

8) The Coming into Force of the CEWARN Legal Protocol

The CEWARN Legal Protocol came into force in August 2003 when a fourth IGAD Member State – the Republic of the Sudan - ratified and deposited the instruments of ratification to the IGAD Secretariat in Djibouti. The CEWARN Protocol was to enter into force when four member states had completed ratification, and earlier on Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Kenya had already completed the ratification process.

9) Auditing of the CEWARN Unit's Office

The CEWARN Unit's office had its first year auditing conducted on August 27th to 29th 2003 by external auditors Ernst & Young from Nairobi, Kenya.

10) Production of First Reports on Conflict Analysis and Trends by NRIs on the Karamoja Cluster

Towards the end of year 2003 the three National Research Institutes from Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda began producing the first initial reports (otherwise referred to as Baseline Reports) on the nature and trends of communal pastoralist and related conflicts within the areas of their countries forming the Karamoja Cluster.

The reports detail the socio-political, historical, economic, environmental and other related factors that have over certain periods of time influenced pastoral conflicts in the Karamoja Cluster, as well as recent developments by incorporating and analyzing data that has been collected from the field.

11) Meeting between CEWARN and USAID/REDSO Nairobi Office staff on Developing a Three-Year CEWARN Regional Programmatic Work-plan (2005-2008)

The CEWARN staff and representatives of the USAID/REDSO Nairobi Regional Office had a meeting on March 14th-16th 2004 to deliberate on and develop a Regional Programmatic Framework that will enable the CEWARN Unit have a detailed plan of activities for implementation in the coming three years 2005-2008.

12) Workshop Participation

The CEWARN staff attended a number of peacebuilding Workshops organized in the region by intergovernmental, NGOs, donor agencies, and civil society institutions. Amongst them were:

- a. The three PACT-USAID MWENGO Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution Workshops held in Entebbe, Uganda on May 5th-16th 2003, Isiolo, Kenya on July 27th-August 11th 2003, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on August 31st – September 10th 2003 .The overall objective of the Workshops was to support the strengthening of the capacity of regional African institutions involved in peace building work and food security. The three CEWARN professional staff participated in the workshops.
- b. Workshop on Cattle Rustling organized by the Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Bureau of Interpol and south Africa-based Institute for Security Studies (ISS), 5th-8th August 2003, Kampala, Uganda. The Workshop's objective was to assess the problem of and impact of cattle rustling in the Eastern Africa region and establish the role illicit arms had played.
- c. The Africa Union (AU) organized *Experts Group Meeting on Policy Framework on Migration in Africa*, held on 29th-30th March 2004, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The meeting's objective was to sensitize AU Member States about the migration challenges in Africa and the need to promote and manage the migration process in regards to the benefits the African diaspora can make to their countries of origin as regards issues of remittances and technology transfer.

13) CEWARN Activities to be undertaken for the remainder of 2004

Other activities to be undertaken by the CEWARN Unit in the remainder of the year 2004 are:

i) Regular Early Warning Reports

CEWARN will produce regular early warning reports on the nature of cross-border communal pastoral conflicts in the two pilot areas of the Karamoja and Somali Clusters. The reports will highlight the dynamics of the conflicts, as well as provide the appropriate responses to be taken to address them.

ii) Training Workshops

- Training Workshops for Field Monitors from the Kenyan and Ethiopian-sides of the Somali Cluster;
- Training of the Country Coordinator and the Field Monitors for the Republic of the Sudan for purposes of opening up the Sudan country-side of the Karamoja Cluster and the beginning of information gathering.
- Retraining Workshop for Field Monitors from the Kenyan and Ugandan-sides of the Karamoja Cluster for purposes of addressing the challenges they have been facing in information gathering on cross-border pastoral conflicts. This exercise will lead to the improvement of the Field Monitors' performance in their work of information gathering.

iii) Consultations with Bilateral Institutions

Make consultations with Member States' bilateral Joint Border Commissions for purposes of identifying and establishing mechanisms of cooperation and collaboration in information and experience sharing, as well as adopt joint action plans in regards to security and peace matters in the IGAD Region.

iv) IT Infrastructure Development

Technical development of the CEWARN Unit's information technology infrastructure will continue to ensure that the Unit has a functional communication system.

Annex V.

Recommendations by the Technical Committee on Early (TCEW) to the Committee of Permanent Secretaries (CPS) pertaining to the establishment and operation of the CEWERUs.

1. Those Member States that have not yet established CEWERUs, they should do so as urgently as possible and communicate the names of the respective Heads of the CEWERUs to the CEWARN Unit.
2. CEWERUs be encouraged to start their work (as per Article 11 of the CEWARN Protocol), including convening of meetings of their National Steering Committees in order to embark on the decisions that will be adopted by the CPS.
3. CEWERUs shall implement gender balance in their composition.
4. CEWERUs be encouraged to cooperate among each other through the development of direct links and exchange of information related to cross-border pastoral conflict.
5. CEWERUs be encouraged to cooperate with the CEWARN Unit, including in the development of the country reports, through maintaining constant communication and exchange of visits.

Annex VI.**List of Participants**

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